NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

VERY INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

Exciting Scenes in Congress.

DEBATE IN THE SENATE ON THE RIVER

AND HARBOR BILL. The House Engaged on the Navy

Appropriation Bill.

Important Relative to the Collins' Line of Steamers.

Inklings from Various Parts of the Country, &c., &c., &c.

The Latest from Washington City.

THE DEMOCRATIC SENATORIAL CAUCUS-INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS AND THE NEXT PRESIDENCY-GEN CASS ON RIVERS AND HARBORS—CHEAP POSTAGES
—THE CHEAGES AGAINST SECRETARY WES
NTER—THE PRESIDENT AND THE ABOLITION BIOT
AT BOSTON, ETC.

WASHINGTON, March 1, 1861. The Hevald report of a democratic caucus of Senators on rivers and harbors, is confirmed by this day's de bate. Its disclosures are exceedingly interesting. Gen Jound attention. He was in favor of rivers and har-bors, but opposed to this bill. He thought about a million should be cut out of it. Mr. Douglas took the same track. This is the result of the caucus committee. It looks severe for the bill; but Mr. Clay has made the issue to vote down all amendments. The dewate promises to last all night, and till sunrise on Sunday morning.

The whole Pennsylvania Legislature were on the Se-

mate floor during the discussion to-day. The Cheep Postage bill is in danger of suffecation Mr. Potter attempted to report it to day, but was not

heard by the Speaker. This is a bad sign. A parcel of Nicaragua correspondence was laid be-fore the Benate, and has gone to the tomb of the Capulets-f. e., the-public printer. It is understood, how over' that it contains nothing new.

British interests are predominant. They will so continue. The Teheuantepec treaty is still waiting conformation. The debate to-day indicates a reorganization of the democracy on a Southern platform. It is the first distinct party movement for the coming

The Judiciary committee, to whom was referred the President's message on the Boston outrage, are ready o report. They do not consider further legislation necessary, as the President has now sufficient powers

Decessary, as the President has now sufficient powers. Mr. Berrien was in favor of adopting the President's suggestions with regard to the militia. Mr. Butler has drawn up a minority report deprecating the power which the President now has of calling out the military without an appeal to Congress, and recommending that this power be curtailed.

The compulsory resignation of Mr. Davis, chief clerk in the War Department, took effect to day.
Mr. Otis, a man of truth, declares that his statement relative to what Collector Greely told him of the contents of Secretary Webster's letter to Mr. Haven, is true to the letter, notwithstanding the authorized depial in the Boston Advertiser. He says Charles Hudson was present. Mr. Otis with the other two, thought that Mr. Webster ought not togo into the cabinet, and he hurried on to Washington and remonstrated with President Fillmore against the appointment. Mr. Otis has to day telegraphed Mr. Greely to state the contents of Mr. Webster's letter to Mr. Haven, or he will come out with all the fasts and circumstances. At a meeting of the stockholars of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, held here yesterday, ex-Governer Samuel Sprigg, of Maryland, was elected President, vice General Coale, who acclined a re-election.

The Treasury statement, as published this morning.

The Treasury statement, as published this morning, ohows a not amount of public moneys in the treasury subject to draft, to be fourteen millions two hundred and swarty-two thousand, two hundred and sixty-one dollars and twenty-five cents (14,222241 25); of which two millions six hundred and fifteen thousand are in the sub-treasury. NewYork, and six millions seven founded thousand in the mint at Philadelphia.

THIRTY-PIRST CONGRESS.

BY THE MORNE MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH. OFFICE CORNER OF BEATER AND HANGVER STREETS

The Cuare laid before the Senate a message from the President, communicating all the information he posseesed concerning the difficulties between the British and Nicaraguan authorities. Not read, but ordered Mr. Walse presented a petition from the Governor

Mr. Wates presented the credentials of Mr. Bayard, Slenator elect from Delaware. Mr. Peaner moved to take up the bill amending the

existing laws regulating the compensation of members of Congress, by declaring that hereafter no Senator chall receive what is called constructive mileage. He explained the bill, and urged that the Senate owed it to its dignity to pars it.

Mr. CLay, as an old man, who had occupied a seat

in the Senate before many of its present members were born, urged the Senate to pass the blil from its own self-respect, and respect for the character it enjoy-ed in every part of the country. The bill was then read a third time, and passed.

Mr. Bencus moved to postpone all other business, and take up the River and Harbor bill Mr. Bontano thought that committees should be allowed to report. This day was their last opportu-

Mr. Poers considered the motion as irregular. The morning business should be disposed of Moreover, there were three treaties to be acted on this session, or they would be nullities. These required an execu-

Mr. Hewese conceived that unless the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill be sent back to-day to
the House it would hardly be got through.

Mr. Russ had saveral bills, important ones, to report from the Committee on Post Offices.

Mr. Jone Bayes said, it will depend on those who
oppose the bill, whether there will be discussion or
mot.

oppose the bill, whether there will be discussion or mot.

Mr. Bernes gave notice that he would not be forced into a vote on this null, without first discussing it.

Mr. Foors said the general features of the bill met his approval, and would receive the support of a majority of the Senate—but in it also were tentures which could not be supported by ten Senators, because of shelf oddons character.

Ms. Tenes moved to lay Mr. Badger's motion on the fable, and the question was taken by year and nays, and decided in the negative—year 23, nays 30.

Alt. Hive we urged action on the Civil and Diplomatic bill.

Mr. Beautres was for disposing of the appropriation

the bill.

Mr. Becommer was for disposing of the appropriation bills. If they were defeated the responsibility would gest on those who delayed them.

Mr. Banen observed that each man is to be responsible for his own conduct only. I am ready to bear my

sible for his own conduct only. I am ready to bear my share of it.

Mr. Doravsey thought the best course was to dispose of the appropriation bills, and then take up this.

Mr. Watara would consider this vote on taking up the bill, a test vote.

Mr. Bonlard was in favor of the bill, and would vote for taking it up.

Mr. Footh considered this bill as a bill of coormitles in its present shape; but, it certain dits features were changed, it could perhaps be acted on.

Mr. Jowss said that all are annious for the passage of appropriation bills, and the best way is to take up this bill, vote on it without dispussion, pass it or reject it, and then take up the appropriation bills.

(Laughter)

it, and then take up the appropriation bills (Laughter)
Mr. Clar hoped that the friends of the bill would in

Mr. Cray hoped that the friends of the bil would inlist on its consideration now. It was mow or never.

Mr. Harr had roted to lay the motion on the table,
but if taking up this bill would defeat the Army and
Navy bill, he had done strong. He would be glad to
deleat those bills till they were reduced seventy-five
per cent. (Laughter)
The Senate was crowded to excess, and all the members of the Fenneyivania Legislature were introduced
in the lobbies.

here of the Fenneyivania Legislature were introduced in the lobbies.

Mr. Borostas would vote to take up the bill, in order that he might say on what grounds he would vote for the bill, if to could be put in a proper shape.

Mr. Arcussos would vote against taking the bill up, lecause he did not think it pessable to put the bill in a shape to enable him to vote for it.

The question was taken, and the motion to take up the billwas carried by yeas 31, nsys 25, as follows:

Yras Mosses Badger, Baldwin, Bett, Borland, Bright, as, Chae, Clay, Copper, John Baris, Dayten, Dichison, Dodge of Wisconson, Dedge of Iowa, Douglas, Kwing, Felch, Creens, Jones, Miller, Phelps, Pettl, Rantont, Schaelian, Leward, Smith, Underwood, Upham, Wales, Walker, White Comb.—31. North Mesers, Atchison, Bradbury, Butler, Clarke, Cie-

mens. Jefferson Davis. Dawson. Downs. Foots. Gwin. Hale. Hamlin. Houston. Bunter. King. Mason. Berton, Norris. Praces. Rhett. Rusk. Souls. Sturgeon. Turney, and Yales—25.

The bill was then read
Mr. John Davis explained the bill, and stated that it contained apprepriations spread over all parts of the country. which amounted to over two millions three hundred thousand dollars. It contained apprepriations for improvements on the sea coast and lakes, and most of them apply to works already commenced and out of repair.

Mr. Clemens moved an amendment, restricting the appropriation for the improvement of the Tennessee river to that part of the river between Chatanooshee and Catron.

and Catron.
Mr. Foors advocated the amendment. It improved the nationality of the bill.
Mr. Bell. opposed the restriction.
Mr. CLEMENS said that the money might as well be, brown into the river, as to apply it to the removal of

Muscie Shoals.

Mr. Foorg and Mr. Bell. continued the debate on the subject of Muscie Shoals.

Mr. Banger said there were now in the bill several appropriations for works of no national character, but whose object was to enhance the value of private property. Unless these were stricken out, he would not vote for the bill. He would not vote for it, if any appropriations were in it for improving the Tannessee, Arkansas, or Illinois rivers. However much he might feel disposed to vote for such improvements, still there was a principle which would govern his vote. There were no estimates for surveys of many of the items on the bill and unless ties bill was narrowed down to national works, and cessined to those for which estimates had been sent in, he would move to lay it on the table.

Mr. Hamus said if any bills were lost for want of time, the responsibility would not be on the Senate. It was a colemn mockery upon legislation to keep the Appropriation bills from the Senate till the last moments of the serios. The Civil and Diplomatio bill reached the Senates a day or two ago: the Navy bill is in the Heuse yet, and the Army oill has just been laid en the table. He was not in the minority on the committee reporting this bill. He had tried to have it amended in committee, but failed Thebill, in its present chape, had objectionable features, which, if not changed, would compel him to vote against it. The bill appropriated meanly twenty four hundred thousand dollars, of which were hundred and nine thousand was for the Atlantic coast. It contained eighty-eight items, twenty-nine of which were for new works, many of which were furnished, nor appropriations asked by the government. He would not vote for the bill if these were retained in it. He would at a proper time, move to strike out the appropriations for the Tunnessee, Illinois, Arkanses and Rio Granfe rivers.

Mr. Clav said there were different ways to defeat the bill—smong others, to vote it down and to amend it so as to make it objectionable to its own friends. He

cam paign was coming on.

Mir. Casa—Mr. President, there is not as much noise and cominsion on this occasion as there was on another memorable one—(laughter)—but I hope to be better understeed now than I was then. He had been challenged by an administration paper in this city to express his views on this subject, in terms which imply that his views had been concealed. He would be a fool to attempt to conceal his opinions on this subject. For six years he was Secretary of War under Gen. Jackson, and was responsible for all the estimates for internal improvements submitted to Congress during that time, and in the ression of 1856-47, he had voted for a River and Harbor bill. He did not attend the Chicago Convention, and this was considered as another evidence of concealment. He was asked to go to that convention, and nothing else. He did not go to the convention, and that was all. He was not asked for his opinious, and he did not give them. The reason why he did not go to the Chicago Convention was, that he considered it a whig scheme to break down Col. Polk and his administration. As to the charge of noise and confusion, there was not one word of truth in it, and confusion, there was not one word of truth in it, and as to his views on this subject, they were stated in the message of Gen. Jackson, in 1834. He was opposed to roads and canais. The improvement of harbors was a matter within the discretion of State Legislatures, and no rivers ought to be improved about a port of entry. He commented upon Mr. Calhoun's policy, and pointed out its errors. He stood now, as he always had done, on the Baltimore pistform. It was well known that those resolutions were prepared by Sinas Wright, and yet Mr. Wright had word repeatedly for the river and harbor bills. He would vote for reducing the appropriations in the bill to the estimates furnished by the departments, and for such works as had been surveyed and recommended.

Mr Ewro followed in support of the bill as it is.

Col. Japp. Days replied.

The Senste then took a recess till six o'clock.

The Senate then took a recess till six o'clock.
ROSAUTH AND HIS CONTANIONS—MINISONIAN INSTITUTION
—THE ARMY HILL.

The Senate having re-assembled.
Mr. Footh laid on the table a resolution, calling for
the correspondence between the United States and
Turkey, relative to Kossuth and his companions. Being objected to, it was laid over.

The CHAIR. by connent. Isid before the Senate the
report of the secretary of the Sunthsocian Institution. Referred to the Priming Committee.

The Army bill was taken up and referred.

THE RESOLUTION FOR MR. RITCHIE'S RELIEF.

The joint resolution fer the relief of Mr. Ritchie
was taken up and read a first time.

Mr. Badder moved a second reading, with a view to
its reference.

Mr. Duranson arked if a majority could not over-tome one objection.

The Chair said the rules forbid a bill being read wice on one day. Mr Tunnay insisted on his objection.

Mr. Tunnar insisted on his objection.

Land warrants warrants assignable, was on the table, and the Chair said if there was no objection, it would be put upon its passage.

Col. Jarr. Davis objected.

Mr. Charrans moved to postpone the River and Harbot bill, in order to take up the joint resolution.

Col. Jarr. Davis then withdrew his objection.

Mr. Walair renewed the objection.

Environ and Harbot hill on the table. Lest by years 18, nays 30.

The question pending was on Mr. Charrans amend ment.

Mr. Bosland commenced a speech in favor of the bill.

bill
Mr. Chasens raised a point of order. He contended
that it was not proper, when an amendment was
pending, to discuss the general ments of the bill.
A delasts aprang up, and the discussion was continue
of for mently an hour on the point of order.
Mr. Bonland finally said he would postpone his re-

The amendment was then adopted Yeas 27, nays 23. Mr. Bonland again addressed the Senate, and con-tended that it was true democratic doctrine to improve

rivers and harbors.

Mr. Jury. Davis replied.

Mr. Hevens said—It is obvious that this bill is to be debated all night. I know it is useless to move to lay it on the table; but I hope, by general consent, it will be laid over, and the Civil and Diplomatic bill be

be into the case of the case o

cret session. He closed (Laughter)
CHAIR.—The bill before the Senate must first be disposed of.
Mr. Hamilto moved to strike out the appropriation of fifty thousand dollars each for the Tennessee and Illinois rivers.
Mr. Baul defended the Tennessee river.
Mr. Foulk would vote for the amendment. The Tennessee river was a right respectable stream, but not a national river. He explained his views on the whole abject. Mr. Underwood replied to the objections against the

bill.

Mr. Foork would vote to increase the sums in the bill if the amendment was not stricken out.

Mr. Douglas defended the nationality of the Illinois river.

Mr. TURNET maintained that the Tennessee river
was as national as any other.

Mr. Ravrous defended the nationality of the Illinois

Mr. Revolt described the amendment. He remon-strated against the manner in which the bill had been forced upon the Senate, to the exclusion of overy other subject. He moved that the bill be laid on the table. Lost—year 20, mays 34.

Mr. Rusk was in favor of the bill, but considered that it should be amended. He gave notice of amend.

Mr. JOHN DAVIS replied.
Mr. BUTLER called attention to the fact that, to perform these improvements, money must be borrowed, and that, to pay it, eventually duties on customs must be actived.

term these improvements, money must be borrowed, and that, to pay it, eventually duties on customs must be raised.

The debate was continued by Messrs Cass, Atchison, and Jefferson Davis, who supported the amendment; and Messrs. Chase, John Davis, and Clemens, who opposed it.

The amendment was rejected—ayes 23, nays 31.

Mr. Jefferson Davis moved to strike out the appropriation for the harbor at St. Louis.

A long debate ensued and the amendment was rejected by yeas 24, nays 26.

Mr. Chark moved to increase the appropriation for the improvement of the harbor at Providence. Rhode Island, from five to twenty five thousand dollars Messrs Foork and Chark debated the amendment, which was lost.

Mr. Foork, at half-past ten, moved to lay the bill on the table, for the purpose of going into executive session. Lost—yeas 22 anays 20.

Mr. Foork moved to increase the appropriations for the Missouri, Arkansas, Tennessee, and Illinois rivers.

Mr. Chemess moved an adjournment. Lost, by yeas 23, nays 32

Amendment debated till eleven o'clook, when Mr.

23. nays 32

Amendment debated [till eleven o'clock, when Mr. Clemens again moved an adjournment. Lost - yeas 21,

Clemens again moved an adjournment. Lost - yeas 22, mays 30.

Mr. Foore's amendment was rejected.

Mr. Mangus moved to lay the bill on the table, in order to allow him to lay a resolution on the table suspending a rule which prohibits a bill from being read twice in one day.

The motion was agreed to by 28 yeas to 23 mays.

Mr. Mangus laid his resolution on the table, and then moved to take up the bill again.

Mr. Pearsc moved an adjournment. Lost, by yeas 18, mays 33.

Atter debate, the bill was taken up, by yeas 35.

18, nays 23.
After debate, the bill was taken up, by yeas 35,

After debate, the bill was taken up, by year co, nays 17.

It was now 12 o'clock.

Mr. Cass said he would move to adjourn. It was not proper to sit longer. It was the Sabbath.

Mr. Brill-How do you know! (Isughter.)

Mr. Cass - How do I know! How do I know yesterday was yesterday, and to morrow will be to-morrow! You will know it by and by. (Laughter.) I ask for the year and nays. Mr. CLEMENS-If it is the Sabbath you can't vote. (Laughter.)
The Senate then, at ten minutes past 12 o'clock, by yeas 19, nays 25, adjourned.

House of Representatives. BY BAIN'S ELECTRO-CHEMICAL TELEGRAPH.

WASHINGTON, March 1, 1861. PATENT REPORT. The Patent Office report was received and ordered to

reported upon by the Committee on Printing. THE CHARGE AGAINST SECRETARY WEBSTER The SPRAKER stated the question to be on Mr. Juian's motion to suspend the rules, to enable him to

introduce a resolution for the appointment of a committee, with power to send for persons and papers, to examine into the truth of Mr. Allen's charges against examine into the truth of Mr. Allen's charges against Mr. Webster.
Mr. Brakly, (whig) of North Carolina, asked whether the committee were to meet to morrow, which would be Sunday, or the next day, which would be the last day but one of the session?
The Spraker said nothing was mentioned about the

time.

Mr. Stanly—It is more than ridiculous to waste valuable time. The member for Indiana knows there can be no investigation at this session, and he wants none.

The question was taken on suspending the rules, and decided in the negative—yeas, 35; nays, 119.

The following are the names of those who voted

The following are the names of these way.

Masers, Albertson, Allen, Bingham, Booth, Brisbin, Brown, Rs. ) Cable, Carter, Cleveland, Paniel, Danner, Dinmick, Durkee, Fitch, Gerry, Giddring, Gilbert, Harlan, Bows, Hunter, Johnson, (Tern.), Julian, Latcheld, Horace Man, Job Mann, McLarshan, Merrison, Parker, Pens, Phelps, Potter, Robinsen, Swester and Welborn.

The House then went into committee on The Navy appropriation mit.

Mr Vename. (dem.) of N. C., was against the mail steemer cetablishment, and the chony line particularly.

steamer cetablishment, and the chony line particularly.

Mr. McMullen, (dem.) of Va., did not agree with his colleague, Mr. Meade, who last night asycoated the catablishment of mall steamers. Mr. McM., denied the constitutionality of such a course.

Mr. Hillianan was fer voting all that the Secretary of the Navy seked, but would not sustain additional lines of steamers, as it would cost more to fit them out for warlike purposes than to build new ones. Essides, the treasury could not afford it.

Mr. Gesary, (dem.) of Me. offered an amendment, which was rejected, to establish steamers from California or Oregon, or both, to the Sandwich Islands and China.

which was rejected, to extablish steamers from Califortia or Oregon, or both to the Sandwich Islands and
China.

Two ineffectual attempts were made to incorporate
the officers of the late Texas navy into the navy of
the United States.

The other proceedings were of little importance up
to the hour of recess.

After the recess, the consideration of the Navy Appropriation bill was resumed.

Mr. Kino. (whig.) of New Javsey, offered an amendmest reappropriating money which has gone into the
surplus fund, to enable R. L. Stevens to carry out his
contract of 1842, for building war steamers bomb and
ball proof.

Mr. Toones, (whig.) of Georgia, said the contractor
was incapable of carrying out his plans, and that he
heard the Secretary of the Navy say so. The amendment was rejected.

A long, spirited, and noisy dehate ensued, on an
amendment effered by Mr. Bayur. (dem.) of Virginia,
that so much of the set of last September, as authotizes the construction of a dry dock, basin, and rallway
on the Pacific, he repealed.

Various propositions were made to this, and discussed.

One side insisted that the Secretary of the Navy had

One side insisted that the Secretary of the Navy had one side insisted that the Secretary of the Navy had made a centract with Gilbert. Moody, Secor and Daken, and that it would be unjust to repeal the law. The other side contended that no contract was made. The expense of the works was likewise in contro-

The expense of the works was likewise in controversy.

Points of order were frequently raised.

Finally, after suppending the five minutes rule for permitting debate, a substitute was adopted, appropriating one hundred and fifty thousand dollars for a dry dock in California, and authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to so modify the contract as to dispense with a basin and railway, provided the contractors execute the work as the estimate for the dock portion, and that so much of the law as calls for a basin and railway be repealed. Provided before entering into said contract, the Secretary of the Navy shall give the usual notice of sixty days.

Mr. Manne effected an amendment establishing two lines of steamers to carry the mails—one between dalifornia and China, and the other between Philadelphia and Norfolk, and Antwerp, touching at other ports in Europe; such vessels to be converted into war steamers when necessary, &c. The contract to be made ditions.

sitions. with Mr. Thompson of Philadelphia, on our lain con-The Chairman (Mr. Richardson), decided the amend-ment to be out of order, and the Committee sustained his decision; ayes 119, nos not counted. Mr. Barty offered an amendment authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to pay E. K. Collins an addi-tional compensation for carrying the mails between New York and Liverpool. The Chairman decided that it was out of order.

The Charman decided that it was out of order Sustained by ayes 98, noes 45.

The committee adopted the amendment of Mr. Bay ly, that in time of peace, or when war is not threaten ed, the steamers employed between New York and Liverpool, carrying the mails, shall be under the exclusive centrel of the officers appointed by Mr. Colling

clusive central of the officers appointed by Mr. Collins and his associates.

There was much noise and confusion.

Mr. Stanton, (dem.) of Tenn., offered an amendment for a line of steamers to Africa on Mr. Bryan's plan.

This was decided out of order, by ayes 99, nose 49

Mr. Janes, (dem.) of Tenn. offered an amendment to repeal all contracts of the government with contractors for carrying the mails between the United States and foreign countries, and giving the contractors the right to sue for damages.—Rejected.

Mr. Monse, (dem.) of La. wished to move a recess until 10 o'clock to morrow, but objection was made. Various amendmentswere acted on.

The bill having been got through with, the committee rose at tive minutes to eleven s'clock. Mr. Jones moved to adjourn, but the House reluced so

The amendments were concurred in, and the bill passed.

Mr. Potter (dem.) of Ohio, reported back the Postage bill as returned from the Senate, with amendments. The Committee on Post Offices proposed modifications to them not affecting the rates, making some additions to the printed matter clause, and providing for the coinage of three cent pieces. The amendments were concurred in.

The House adjourned at a quarter past 12 o'clock A. M., on Sanday.

Another Murder at Buffalo.

Burrato March 1, 1851.

There was another murder committed here night before last. In a drunken row, a man named Camp struck Patrick McCormick with an axe, and broke his skull. McCormick died last night and the Coroner held an inquest this morning, when Camp was com-mitted on the charge of murder.

Western Navigation, &c

GINGINNATI, Feb. 28, 1861.
The river has risen sixteen inches since yesterday and it is now so very high that a serious overflow apprehended. We had heavy rains again last night The weather is now cold.

Sr. Louis, Feb. 28, 1851.

at Caire. Ill . and fire feet on the principal bars of th Upper Missouri. All the upper rivers are rising, and in good boating order. The Mississippi is rapidly in good boating order. The Mississippi is rapidly rising.
We had a heavy snow storm yesterday, but the weather to day is clear and pleasant. NEW YORK LEGISLATURE. Senate.

BY MORSE'S LINE, NO. 16 WALL STREET. ALBANY, March 1, 1851. PETITION.

For the abolition of capital punishment. Mr. Mondan reported favorably a bill to amend the usury laws. The bill is as follows:-Section two provides that no contract or assurance for the payment

of money with interest at a greater per cent than is heretofore provided for, shall be rendered void; but whenever, in any action brought on such contract or assurance, it shall appear, upon a special answer to the complaint being made to that effect, that a greater rate of interest has been directly or indirectly taken or received, than is allowed by law, the defendant shall receive his costs, and the whole interest reserved or taken, and the plaintiff shall have judgment for the balance only which shall remain due after deducting the whole amount of said interest. Section three provides that whenever a greater rate of interest than is allowed by the first section of this law shall have been paid, the party paying the same may recover back the amount of the whole interest paid provided an action shall be prosecuted within two years from the time when the said interest shall have been paid. If the creditor is living, the debtor may be admitted as a witness. whenever, in any action brought on such contract or

Assembly.
ALDANY, March 1, 1851.

No session to day.

Rathroad Depot Burned. MEREDITH BRIDGE, N. H , Feb. 28, 1861. The large freight depot of the Boston. Concord and Montreal Railread, at this place, was entirely con-sumed by fire this merning.

Further Arrests of Negro Rioters at Boston. Boston, March 1, 1851. Robert Morris, Jr, a colored lawyer, and J. H. Coburn, clothes dealer, were arrested this morning on a charge of siding in the late rescue, and were held for examination. The Hon. Josiah Quincy, Jr., be-came ball for Mr. Morris.

The Mayoralty of Syracuse: STRACUSE, March 1, 1851.
Major M. D. Burnett is the democratic candidate for The Pennsylvania Legislature at Baltimore

BALTIMORE, March 1, 1851. The Legislature of Pennsylvania spent last night in Baltimore, and left this morning, in the cars, for Washington. The entertainment given to them was a grand affair. The two States pledged a union of interests in prosecuting their great works of internal improve-ments. Governor Johnston old not accompany them. The Governor of Maryland was present. They will re-turn to Harrisburg on Monday morning.

Ship on Fire at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 27, 1851. T. The back Ulrica, loaded for Antwerp, and having on board 400 bales of cotton and 300 tierces of rice, is or fire in the hold. The cotton has been thrown overboard and the vessel scuttled. (It is a strange fact that the Utrica, while at the port of Philadelphia, caught fire in the cabin, and was much burned. This is a suspicious coincidence, and as her cargo was in-sured in New York, may be of interest to her under-writers.)

Marine Intelligence.

Baltimore, March 1, 1861.

Capt. R. T. Brown, of the steamer Freeman Rodney, which was built in Pittsburgh and bound for New York, arrived at glavannah, on the 26th ult., from Nassau, where he was compelled to put in in distress.

Meteorological Observations, March 1.

BY MORES'S LINE—OFFICE 16 WALL STREET.

ROCHESTER, 9 A. M.—We have a glorious morning, with a bright sun, and a fine, but cold air; wird from the west; thermometer 30. 8 P. M.—It is now rather cloudy, and cold, with the wind from the same quarter; thermometer 34.

Auman, 9 A. M.—A beautiful morning, and not a cloud to be seen; wind northwest; thermometer 48.

There is about two inches of snow on the ground. 8 P. M.—It is now cloudy and cold, and looks like a storm; wind south; thermometer 34.

Synacuse, 9 A. M.—A clear, beautiful morning, but rather cool; wind south; thermometer 32.

By M.—It continues pleasant and cold, wind southwest; thermometer 32.

Osweado, 9 A. M.—It commenced snowing last night.

30-050.

Urica, 9 A. M.—Cloudy, but quite pleasant; wind west; thermometer 27; barometer 29-660. 8 P. M.—A beautiful clear evening; wind unchanged; thermometer 33; barometer 29-550.

Albasy, 9 A. M.—We have a clear, cold, and beautiful morning; wind northwest; barometer 30-14; morneury in barometer 58; thermometer 25. 8 P. M.—The weather continues pleasant, with the wind from the same direction; thermometer 32; barometer 33-09; mercury 69.

rame direction; thermometer 32; barometer 39-09; mercury 65.

Taov, 9 A. M.—Weather cold and sky clear; wind northwest; thermometer 22. 8 P. M.—Clear and bracing day, with a light breeze from the northwest; thermometer 30. BURLINGTON, S P. M.—Cloudy; wind north; thermo-meter 30.

BY BAIN'S LINE—OFFICE 29 WALL STREET.
BUFFALO, A.M.—There was a splendid aurora bo-realis witnessed here last night, between the hours of 10 and 12 P. M., which formed a magnificent and bril-

liant arch.

Remanas.—During the same period in New York, a snow storm was prevailing, with the wind from the north, varying occasionally to east and west of north.

Reporter.

Burrato, 7 P. M.—Barometer 29.58; thermometer attached 44; do in the open air, 30, Sky clear at 2 P. M., wind southwest; at 4 P. M., cloudy, wind southwest.

Markets.

Ciscissari, Feb. 28, 1851.

The markets generally are unchanged, but provious, it abything, are less firm.

FATAL ACCIDENT NEAR POUGHREEPSIE, N.Y.—On Tuesday last, Coroner Taylor was called to hold an inquest over the bodies of three women, named Betsey McDonald, Bridget Convey and Nancy Kearann, who were killed on Legleston's section of the railroad, near the village of Hyde Park. The particulars of this accident are as follows:—Mrs. McDonald, who occupied the sharty where they were killed, was taken til that morning, and the two other females named above, had called in and were near her bed, ministering to her wants. At were knied, was taken in that morning, and the two other females named above, had called in and were near her bed, ministering to her wants. At about half-past So'clock a blast was discharged on the line of the railroad, a short distance from the shanty, and a huge mass of rock, weighing about one thousand pounds, was thrown into the air, which descended directly upon the roof of the building, and was seen by the men at work to penetrate it. They immediately repaired to the shanty, and upon entering it beheld the mangled and lifeless bodies of two of the females, and the third prostrated and bleeding, but not quite dead, although she lived but a tew unconscious moments afterwards. From the testimony taken, it appears that the affair was purely accidental. The blast was an ordinary one, such as had been discharged before the same morning; the usual warning was given, and the event not in any way attributable to catelessness, negligence or design. The rock had feilen upon the roof nearly over the bed where the sick woman was laying, carrying along with it a fellen upon the roof nearly over the bed where the sick woman was laying, carrying along with it a portion of the boards and timber composing the roof, which were spatiered with blood and mangled flesh, and it is supposed that two of the women were killed by these fragments of timber tern from the roof by the force of the falling stone. The third victim probably received in part the force of the descending rock, as her head was crushed, her abdomen horribly torn and mangled, and her whole body was terribly disfigured.—Poughkeepute (N. Y.) Eagle, Feb. 22.

HON. DANIEL WEBSTER AND THE LEGISLATURE

HON. DANIEL WEBSTER AND THE LEGISLATURE OF PENNSYLVANIA.—The following is a copy of a complimentary resolution to Hon. Daniel Webster, by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, for the course he pursued in his late correspondence with the Austrian Minister:—

Resolved, That the thanks of this Legislature are eminently due to Hon. Daniel Webster, and that they be, and they are hereby tendered to him in return for the very able and patriotic manner in which he has vindicated the well established principles of the government of the United States in regard to its intercourse with foreign nations, in his letter to the Chevatier Hulsemann, charge from the government of Austria to the United States.

United States District Court

United States District Court.

Before Hon. Jurige Setts.

COLLISION.

Fra. 28.—James Tathon vs. Thomas Kiley.—This was a suit brought by the Bermudian brig Lady of the Lake, squinst the owners of the steamer Francis II. Abbott, for a collision, which took place on the 15th April, 15to, in the barbor of New York, off pier six. It appeared by the eridence adduced by Mr. William Jay Haskett, counsel for the libellant, that the steamer, having in tow the lighter J. Clark, ran her tow into the brig as she lay at anchor, and did her damage to a large amount. The defence set up by Mr. F. C. Bliss is, that the collision resulted from the violation of the orders given by the master of the steamer to the captain of the lighter, and that it resulted entirely from the misdirection of the beim of the interest, and that the steamer was not in fault. Adjournes to saturday.

Our London Correspondence.

London, Friday, Feb. 1st, 1851. The Papal Aggression-Duraelt's Motion Lost, by 14 votes only-The Whig Government-Lord Minto and Cardinal Wiseman-An Irish Cardinal-Mr. Bennett to be made a Scotch Bishop-

France-Rejection of the Dotation Bull-Germany - Austrian Intervention-India and China-The Spanish Debt-Blockade of San Salvador-Ad wission to the Crystal Palace.

A narrow escape of defeat of the ministry on Disraeli's motion in favor of protection to agriculture, and an adjourned debate upon the first reading of Lord John Russell's proposed measures against Papal encroachment, are the home topics of the week. There was a general feeling last night, in the clubs, that the very small majority of the ministry would have been still less. The whig ministry may last another session, but men express their doubts as to its duration beyond. Lord John's measures on the Papal aggression, as developed by himself in a clever speech, which, as it came to a close, ended in nothing, has disappointed the country and after his memorable letter to the Bishop of Durham, they are looked upon as con temptible by the great mass. The measures them

selves however are not yet known in detail. The fact that in a house of 548 members, on a question which, to a certain extent, involves the principles of free-trade (Disraeli's motion) 267 members should have voted for it and only 281 against it-giving the government the small majority o 14-is startling, and is hailed by some as theirst indication of a return towards protection. A careful survey, however, and impartial estimation of results of the general feeling of the country - a retrospective glance at the agitation that preceded the repeal of the corn-laws -- will suffice to convince you that the idea is ephemeral. In a remarkable speech last night, Sir James Graham aptly quoted the words of

hight, Sir James Graham aptly quoted the words of the late Sir Robert Peel on this very question: "I still adhere to my opinion and belief, and earnestly I hope that I may never live so see the day when the House of Commons will retrace its steps."

The voice of Sir Robert Peel was missed last night; had he been there, the result of the division would have been a different one.

To keep your readers an courant of the debate, shall now enter, as briefly as possible, into design the step of the

shall now enter, as briefly as possible, into de

To keep your readers an convant of the detate, I shall now enter, as briefly as possible, into details.

In the Commons, on Friday, Lord John Russell explained the measures he intended to bring forward. His speech, which recapitulates all the attempts at aggression of the Popes, from the time of William the Conquerer down to the present day, with the laws enacted in different countries to oppose them, is well worth perusal as a historical document. After laying awful stress upon the arrogancy of the court of Rome till a mountain was raised before his audicace, the labors of the mountain commenced, and the mouse stepped forth Lord John Russell said:

By the Relief Act, Roman Catholic bishops had been prohibited from taking the titles of Protefant sees, a stipulation referred to but not opposed by the Irish Catholic blerarchy at that period. He hoped, thorefore, that no objection would be raised to the introduction of a measure similar in its general character to the clause to which he had referred, and that the more, inasmuch as he saw little difference between the assumption by a Catholic prelate of the title of the Archbishopris of Canterbury, or that of the Archbishopris of Canterbury, or that of the Archbishopris of Westminster. There was another polut. The change from vioars apostolle to bishops, gave, by the regulations of the Romish Church, the prelates in question certain rights over property bequeathed for religious purposes. With respect to this matter, he proposed that all such gifts and bequests made to Catholic prelates should be ruil and void; that property so bequeathed should at once past to the Crown; and that in general all Catholic functionaries should be prohibited iron assuming titles derived not only from any Anglean diocesses but from the name of any district of the territories of the United Ringdom. Such were the main features of the bill which he had once expected, for residing permanestry at Rome, and emphatically announced, that if the Vatican were to prefer was to peace—were to attemp

Of the details, nothing is known. Roebuck replied, endeavoring to show that the measure was no measure at all, insomuch as it might be evaded with the greatest case. Cardinal Wiseman, in Westminster instead of of Westminster, would suffice. The debate was continued to Monday, and adjourned. On Thesday, Disrael's motion was brought forward, and adjourned after his three hour's speech; on Wednesday, the papal discussion was again adjourned; Thursday, the whole of the sitting was devoted to Disraeli, and to night we shall probably have a division on the papal question—that is to say, a division on the preliminary schate before the first reading of the proposed measure of Lord John Russell. The details of the measure will then be made public. Disrael's motion ran as follows:—
That the severe distress which continues to exist in the United Kingdom, among that important clars of her Majesty's subjects, the owners and occupiers of land, and which is justly lamented in her Majesty's speech, renders it the duty of her Majesty's ministers to introduce, without delay, such measures as may be most effectual for the relief thereof. (Hear, hear.)

In the House of Lords, on Friday, Lord Stanley put a direct question to Lord Minto, as to whether he was privy to the intention of the Court of Rome to establish a Roman Catholic hierarchy in England? This clicited a denial, in somewhat equivocal language. You will remember that Cardinal Wiseman, in his "Appeal to the English Pengle."

land? This elicited a denial, in somewhat equivocal language. You will remember that Cardinal
Wiseman, in his "Appeel to the English People,"
distinctly states that the Pope communicated his
intention to the Earl of Minto, when at Rome.
Either the Earl or the Cardinal is wrong. Appearances are against the Earl.

The Globe says that, "without waiting for the
pussing of the new bill, it is intended, by certain
parties, to present an indictment against Cardinal
Wiseman, and that Mr. Edwin James, Queen's
Counsel, Mr. Hugh Hill, and Mr. Lush, have been
already retained on behalf of the prosecution.

The Limerick Reporter, under the heading
"Highly Important from Rome," publishes the
following:—

We are enabled to announce, on what we are in-duced to believe most creditable authority, that his Holmess Pope Pius IX. has thought proper to con-fer the dignity of Oardinal on the Most Rev. Dr. Cul-len, Lord Archbisbop of Armagh, Frimate of all Ire-land, and apostolic delegate.

This requires confirmation, but it is very pro-bably correct. Private letters from Rome, on the other hand, say that the Pope is very anxious respecting the turn the debate will take in Parlia-

The Rev. Mr. Bennett, who was dismissed from The Rev. Mr. Bennett, who was dismissed from St. Barnabas by the Bishop of London, will, I believe, be made a Scotch Bishop.

In Paris, the Dotation bill has been rejected. This bill applied for a credit of 1, 800,000 francs for the President of the republic, in addition to the salary he already receives. It was rejected by a majority of 102. Louis Napoleon has taken the refusal, as he should have done, very opicily and inventions.

ubscription.
The number of the Austrian troops in the North The number of the Austrian troops in the Norm of Germany, under the orders of Archduke Leopold and Lieut. Field Marshal Legediusch, amount to 20,000 men and 75 pieces of artiflery. Hamburg, Lubeck, Altons, Piel, and the city of Rendsburg, are occupied by ionit garrisons of Austrian troops. The external fortifications of Rendsburg and the fortress of Friedrickstadt have been given up to the beauty.

It is still removed that an Austrian army of ob-It is still rumored that an Austrian army of ob-ervation will be stationed on the Swias trontier. By the electric wires from Trieste, we have ad-vices from Bombay to the 17th January, Calcutta-to the 30th Observation and Hong Kong, China, to the 30th December. Prices were duil. The in-surrection in Kevangsee had been suppressed. Bravo Murillo has presented his terms for the settlement of the foreign debt of Spain. At a meeting of the Spanish bondholders in London, resolutions were unanimously adouted accepting meeting of the Spanish bondholders in London, resolutions were unanimously adopted accepting the terms officerd, with the exception of that portion referring to the overdue coupons, for which the landholders require at the rate of £100 capital for every £100 coupons given up.

In the House of Cemmons, on Monday, Mr. Batting put interpellations to Lord Palmerston, respecting the blockade of the coast of San Salvador. In reply, Lord Palmerston said:

He had not vet received any statement that the blockade to which the honorable member had allused had been established and therefore no netification o

it could take place. There were claims against the government of San Salvasor pending to the amount of about £20 000 on behalf of British merchants. The whole of the claims had been schowledged by the government of San Salvador at various times, but excuses had been made for non peyment at lest the admiral on the station received instructions to take such steps during the month of January as he might deem expedient for bringing the government of San Balvador to settle our claims. With regars to claims supon other governments in those quarters, he was afraid that those acquainted with the intercourse and communication of our merchants with the governments of the Spanish American republics, must be sware that there is hardly a moment passes in which some claim or other is not pending between the English government and most of these States. He excepted the government of Buence Ayres, which had always behaved in a handsome and liberal manner, protecting the commerce of all nations. But there were certainly claims pending, and in course of negotiation, on the part of the British government, on behalf of British subjects, against several of these States of Spanish America. He trusted, however, that their sense of justice would lead them to give dus satisfaction to British subjects. With regard to the duration of any blockade that had been established, that must depend on the willingness of the government of San Salvador to do that which it was bound to do by its own previous admissions. He should hepe that the pressure would be aufficient in a short time to cause acquiescence. This was the course adopted by all former admisistrations; it was the course adopted by the late government upon two or three occasions, and it was the only mode by which you could bring such States to a sense of justice towards foreigners.

London is filling tast. The show of carriages in Hyde Park is already good—four-in-hand and

occasions; and it was the only mode by which you could bring such States to a sense of justice towards foreigners.

London is filling tast. The show of carriages in Hyde Park is already good—four-in-hand and tandems may be seen aiready, showing young blood. Rousen-row is visited by equestrians en masse, who admire the Crystal Palace as they ride along side of it. The prices of admission to the building, which is terminated, have been fixed. Upon a consideration of all points, the commissioners have decided upon the following plan:—

First, the issue of season tickets, the price of which will be for a gentleman. £3 3s. and for a lady £2 2s. These tickets are not transferable, and means will be taken to prevent their transfer by measures similar to those which we stated a few days since, vis. requiring the helder to give his signature upon sood admission. The owner of a season ticket will be entitled to admission on all occasions on which the exhibition is open to the public. The commissioners reserve to themselves the power of raising the price of the season tickets, after the first issue is exhausted, should circumstances render such a course advisable. On Thursday, the lat of May, being the first day of the exhibition, season tickets only will be available, and no money will be received at the entrance doors. On the second and third days, Friday and Saturday, the price will be on each day, for one admission only, £1. On Monday, the £4 of May, and the fourth day of the exhibition, the admission will be reduced to 5s, and the same price continued for the succeeding seventeen days. On and after Monday, the £5th of May, or the twenty-second day of the exhibition, the charges for almission will be, on Mondays. Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays in each week, its; on Fridays, 2s. 6d., and upon Saturday, 5s. In order to prevent the inconvenience and confusion which would nadessarily arise from interruption and delay at the entrances, the commissioners have decided that no change may be given at the doors; but it is

public.

The number of foreigners in London has visibly increased; the price of lodgings has risen exceedingly, and various new eating establishments have sprung into existence.

The alterations and embellishments at Backingham Palace and Windsor, have been ordered to be completed before May.

Lumley, the great English impresario, has returned to town from Paris. The Opera opeas on the 28th of March. The new debutante of Paris, Mad'ile Caroline Deprez, and Fivrontini, with her bandsome face and figure, are to be among the attractions.

Fashlounble Intelligence.

FANCY BALL AT BUSTON.

[From the Borton Transcript, Feb. 28.]

A sumptions mansion, magnificent in design, superb in decoration, unsurpassed in the style of its furniture, brilliant with light, odorous with flowers, and gay with music and garlands, was thrown open last evening for a bal costume. Long before the hour of assembly had arrived, carriage after carriage was heard traversing Beacon, Chestant, Mount Verson streets, and their environs, carrying numbers of the "fair and brave" from house to house, for the satisfying pleasure of showing to their retired friends the various dresses which fancy and good taste had suggested for the evening's gay reunion.

Around the house where so much that see need novel and attractive was to be gathered in, there was a congregation of the expectant, all eager to catch a gimpse here and there, of the different personages who were to compose the brilliant company, so that the exterior as well as the interior gathering, comprised an equal degree of the admiring and curious.

Upwards ef one huadred persons, in the richest and most tasteful costumes, assisted to carry out the "happy idea" of the host and hostess; whilst

extremes of character which met on this accasion and laughable to winess the incongruous "repre-sentations" which met together in the whirls of the Police, or in the measures of the Schottische. Imagine a fair Druidess waltzing with a Chicase, or Dominie Sampson capering away with a Baya-

Various Greek costumes—many garbs of Euro-Various Greek costumes—many garbs of European peasantry, flower girls, &c, were to be noticed as usual; but the most attractive representations seemed to be those of the lady and gauteman of the old school, whether going back to the time of Louis XIV—or, whether appearing in the more recent paraphernalis of the well-remembered and venerable great grandmother, who had been presented at court and figured largely amongst the diplomatic circles at Washington. Such a dress was there, and well did the youthful wearer support the character. Two Drundesses at least, were present, one of whom—a dignified figure, brought "Norma" again to life,—and a fair young bride represented that superb creation of Shakspeare the true and lofty "Porus." One of Queen Mary's ladies seemed to enset her life again upon the stage in the person of a pretty creature, whose "red and white, nature's own true and cunning hand aid on;" and Dickens should have been there to have seen his own immitable "Sergeant Buzian" have seen his own inimitable "Sengean Buzina" represented by one of the legal profession, who, although on this occasion, unable to command "the profound silence of the whole court," seemed to manage his case "with great dexterity, though we heard not of any "Sam Weller," whe

came at his call,"
My "Lord of Buckingham," with his head re-My "Lord of Buckingham," with his head restored, managed his hat and plume with the dignity of a true courtier, and paid due allegiance where it was most deserved; and a gentleman of the modern French court in embrodered cloth, did full justice to the Polka, not at all embarrased by chapeau or rapier. "Night" brought forth her galaxy of stars in the person of a young creature, attired in black velvet, and wearing a superb veil, wrought in silver and fastened with a crescent of diamonds—whilst 'the White lady of Avenel' added a bright spirit to the scene by her real pre-

added a bright spirit to the scene by her real presence.

The "Anne Page" of the evening realized Shakspeare's idea with great truthfulness, attired in silken skirt, musin train, boddiec of black velvet, and plumed cap. There were a French and Turkish debardeur well represented, an Italian brigand, a Spanish muleteer, and other similar characters. There was also the pythoness, "Norm of Fittulhead," but we missed the bright eyes of a Gipsey queen, who, meaning to be there, (at the last mement) made herself an absentee. A bright and buoyant girl enacted "La belle Chinois;" too beaming herself to be easily converted into an imbecile and apathetic Celestial, though dressing the character to perfection. She might have tound a mate in the same ballroom during at least a portion of the evening, in one wearing the dress of a Chinaman, fresh from the hands of a bona fide Canton tailor. Scott's pretty Paritan, "Janet Poster," locked the character which the author of Kenilworth intended, when he depicted her whom he described as "a simply attired maiden." and she very properly enacted her share in this night's "revels," but without her well loved and suffering Countess. One of the most exact amongst the peasant costumes was that of a Mexican girl, supported by a lady of New York. The dress was a follows:—a short blue silk shirt trummed with three rows of broad white satin ribbon, white silk hose, blue satin slippers with large white rosettes, white embredered apon, black velvet boddice, open is front, with a full chemisette slashed with blue satin. Blue velvet cap and white plume.

We might extend the account much further, caticed as we are by the many pleasing impersonations continually occurring to memory, but space lails us, and we must draw the curtain over a picture which will long be remembered as one of the most vivid, varied, and brilliant ever desinence and cicty. The "Anne Page" of the evening realized Shake